BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City of State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864. NO. 116.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for the advertisements inserted in the DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	7 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia

ORANGE C. H., March 24.—The snow is fast melting and the roads are quite deep in mud.

All quiet in front and in our lines.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is expected to visit the army to-morrow.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 24.—Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day. Everybody is occupied in adjusting financial matters, preparatory to the change in currency next week. The banks of this city have resolved not to receive the present currency on deposit, except notes below five dollars. After the 1st of April, the new currency will rapidly take the place of the old remaining unfunded under this action of the banks.

FROM FLORIDA.—By a very modest yet appropriate general order, dated the 26th ult., Gen. Finegan turns over the command of the troops in Florida to his successors, and in a few brief words returns thanks to the officers and men for their gallantry on the field, and cheerful performance of duty.

Gen. Beauregard was at Camp Milton, near Jacksonville, on the 9th. On the occasion of a complimentary serenade tendered him, spirited addresses were made by Gov. Milton, Gen. Beauregard, Maj. Gen. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan and A. H. Colquitt, Col. (Acting Brig. Gen.) George P. Harrison, jr., Col. S. St. George Rogers, of Gen. Beauregard's personal staff, and Hon. Pierre Soule, of La.

The report of the landing of the enemy at Palatka is confirmed. This is a town upon St. John's river, about seventy-five miles in a southerly direction from Jacksonville. Our forces are in a proper position to check them in any advance they may contemplate from that point into the interior. The force landed was five regiments—three white and two negro. The Lake City *Columbian*, of the 16th, reports everything quiet, and expresses the opinon that the principal object of the invaders is to keep the people excited during the planting season, and thus prevent the raising of a crop.

A MODEL LANDLADY.—The Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

A lady who has just opened a boarding house on Whitehall street has posted up the following "rules and regulations:" The gentlemen must not put their feet on the mantle-piece in the winter nor out of the window in the summer, and no lady must write her name on the glass with a quartz pin. If she uses an air-tight, she must regulate the damper herself and not ring every ten minutes for the chamber-maid. The single gentleman must not play the trombone or make love to the servants, nor comb his whiskers at the table. If he does he won't answer. No lady must turn up her nose at anything upon the table, unless she has a natural pug, and none of the party must drink with a mouthful of victuals, nor must they fight for the top buckwheat cake. Terms liberal, and board to be paid weekly in advance.

SPURGEON ON NEGROES.—A London correspondent of the *Witness*, Indianapolis, sends to that Journal an account of his interview with the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and says:

"Of course he inquired about the war in America. Naturally enough, the conversation turned upon the negroes, whereupon Mr. Spurgeon said: 'We in England are getting a little tired of the negroes—we are beginning to find them out. A year or so ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when one come to us we made much of him; but now too many of them are coming—they come over in squads, they are very ignorant and conceited; we are very willing to help them to be free; to give them money; but then we do not want any more to do with them.'"

Thousands of other people, like Spurgeon, are coming to the conclusion that there can be too much of a good thing, and after making the negro free, want "nothing more to do with him."—*Illinois State Journal.*

The Cincinnatti *Times* leans to Fremont for the Presidency.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—In his last essay, Agassiz throws out the following opinion on this interesting topic: "I do not offer any opinion respecting the fossil human bones so much discussed recently, because the evidence is at present too scanty to admit of any decisive judgment concerning them. It becomes, however, daily more probable that facts will force us sooner or later to admit that the creation of man lies far beyond any period of time yet assigned to it, and that a succession of human races, as of animals, have followed one another upon the earth. It may be the inestimable privilege of our young naturalists to solve this problem, but the older men of our generation must be content to renounce this hope; we may have some prophetic vision of its fulfillment; we may look from afar into the land of promise, but we shall not enter in and possess it."

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	**$15.00**
" " **Three months**	**8.00**
" " **One month**	**3.00**
Weekly paper, three months	**3 00**
" " **six months**	**5.00**

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This is one of those profuse and forcible productions of the Governor which, like Roscious, "speaks only common things," yet speaks them in a way which is inimitable, and at a time when they have peculiar force and fitness. His argument against the suspension of the habeas corpus is one of remarkable power—is well timed, judicious and statesmanlike—and cannot fail to carry conviction to the great popular heart to which it is evidently addressed. The reader who is familiar with the policy of this journal, can see no margin for controversy between us and Gov. Brown on the late action of Congress respecting the habeas corpus; nor is there any material discrepancy between us on the peace question. The object of the war is not to establish a Sectional Confederation, similar in all material respects to that at Washington; but to establish, or rather preserve, the independence of the States, and the great principles of self government, as guaranteed and defended by State organizations.

The Northern people should be made fully sensible of the fact that all we ask and all we fight for is, that they recognize the great principles upon which their own government rests—the Sovereignty of the States. The Governor says truly that, "herein lies the simple solution of all these troubles." Each State should freely exercise her right to determine her own destiny in her own way. This, says the Governor, "is all that we have been struggling for from the beginning." "Let both governments (says Gov. Brown) adopt this mode of settlement, and the ballot box will soon achieve what the sword cannot accomplish—restore peace to the country, and uphold the great doctrine of State independence and constitutional liberty."

Some three or four months since when we advocated principles very similar to these set forth in this Message, and insisted that the two centralized Confederations could never enter upon negotiations, and that diplomacy must ultimately accomplish what the sword had failed to secure—an effort was made by certain patriotic members of the press, who have never faced Yankee bayonets and who never intend to be guilty of that indiscretion if they can avoid it, to class the *Sun* with those who advocated peace short of independence. We are as indifferent to their stupid fulminations now as then, but confess, a little curiosity to see how they will manage the case of Gov. Brown, Senator Hill, Gen. Wright, and Mr. Curry, known as the author of the late Congressional address.—*Columbus Sun.*

"Manhattan," the secesh corrospondent of the Liverpool *Post*, writes from New York:

New York will have to end the war if it is ever ended. She possesses the elements of war. Without her the war could not go on a week. Unfortunately, she has no great statemen or wise men. She has no guide. She is chained to the war car of President Lincoln. The weakness of such a trifler as Gov. Seymour has prostrated the Empire city at the feet of the Federal authorities. It is awful to contemplate. Now people ask, "Will New York submit to the draft?" "Will there not be another riot?" No, certainly not. Lincoln will order 50,000 troops to the city of New York, and that will make us all as quiet as lambs. We will then submit to the draft. That is the only way New York city can be held during March if the draft is ordered here. Will Gen. Lee permit Lincoln to send 50,000 United States troops to garrison New York city? Alas! we are hopeless in this city. We have a wax Governor, and very soft wax at that. I do not know any white man who is so generally cursed as is Seymour, altho' it is quite evident that he is not worth a curse.

The Cincinnati Commercial commenting on this says:

Gov. Seymour has been vigorously pressed to resist the draft and drift into a war with the national authorities. Deputations of copperheads from the West have visited Governor Seymour of Albany, and brought a pressure upon him to take the lead in a Northern insurrection. It is proper to say that Mr. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, member of Congress from the Terre Houte district called to see Governor Seymour on this business, and was exceedingly disgusted because he did not find the Goverpor ripe for rebellion."

A HEART-RENDING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing from the Army of Tennessee, near Dalton, Georgia, February 26th, relates the following:

I was informed of a circumstance on yesterday, which was the most heart-rending one I have listened to for a long time.

On the late advance of the Federal army they seized and carried away every able-bodied man found in the line of march. Immediately beyond our picket line resided a family consisting of a husband, wife, four children and an aged female. The husband, like other unfortunates, was carried off by the Federals in their retreat. His wife, who was in an advanced state of pregnancy, was so excited and alarmed at the abduction of her husband, that she was seized with the pains of childbirth, and after some hours of extreme anguish, was delivered of a dead child; after which death kindly ended her sufferings.

This tale needs no comment. The result is that, in a brief space of time, a once happy home has been filled with woe. A father is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy—if he is not also dead; his wife has been taken from earth, and a group of little orphans is left alone upon the charity of this world—all caused by the restorers (?) of the Union.

Of the truth of this tale none will question, when they learn that I received the information from Major General C. L. Stephenson, who unites the qualities of a gallant, able officer with those of the humane and charitable man. The General interested himself personally in procuring a coffin for the deceased woman—the family being utterly destitute—and his kindness to those afflicted people is of a nature which cannot but endear him to the public.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the evening of the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Smedes, Dr. W. C. ROBERTS, of Edenton, to Miss CORINNE S., daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq. Dr. Roberts is well known throughout the State for his polite and kind attention to our sick and wounded soldiers who have been placed under his care at the Wayside Hospital in this city. The fair bride is a daughter of the present worthy and efficient Treasurer of State. May the honeymoon be protracted until life's weary journey is ended. O.

Thanks to the happy pair for a slice of wedding cake.—Ed.

On the 16th inst., in Graham, by Rev. A. Carrie, Mr. ALLEN W. WOOTEN of Lenoir county, to Miss JANE H. HUTCHINSON, formerly of Newbern.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.
March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the second Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro' Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

MISCELLANEOUS.

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.
March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-3tawlm

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.
Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E PEIRCE,
March 24-6t Captain & A. Q. M.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
March 7-t25M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 13-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

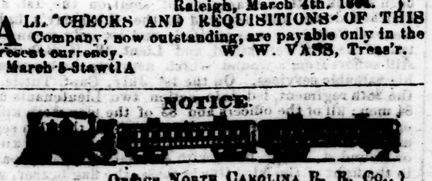
THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

NOTICE.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 18-12 Secretary.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE GANSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 26th inst.,
38 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
and other goods. JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 22-5t* Auctioneer.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas.

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 3-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 130 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.
KING, POGUE & CO.,
March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDMED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at
March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.
Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money
1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c, &c
—ALSO—
1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs
Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17-1w* Kinston, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office.
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.
At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.
At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.
At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.
At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.
At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.
At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.
At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.
At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.
Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.
March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 15th February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in Richmond February 6th, and was told he came from North Carolina.
March 19 1w T. A. FOWLKES.
Raleigh papers please copy, and send bill to Whig office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.
March 10-t28M C. L. LOWE, Cashier.

MINERS WANTED.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COPPER MINERS WANTed at the Haywood Copper Mines, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned near Haywood, Chatham county, N. C.
March 18-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES, NEAR Thompson's Store, Wake county, on Thursday 16th instant, my boy TOM, aged about 20 years. Tom is thick and short and very black, wears wooden bottomed shoes and gray jacket and homespun sack coat. He is slow motioned and slow of speech. No other mark recollected.—The above reward will be paid for his delivery or confinement so that I get him. JESSE PENNEY.
March 21-1w*

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT one Passenger Train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those travelling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office.
W. E. PEIRCE,
March 19-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 20th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
March 14-tlaAp J. F. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

{L. S.} In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
March 18-d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keves, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G K W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunstall, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. B St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.

WIL. & WEL. R. R. Co.'s PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid to the Corporations and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of the particular tax. S. D. WALLACE,
March 22 d&wtlA President.

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

Quartermaster's Department,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn tax in kind to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agent.
JNO. B. BECKWITH,
March 23-d1ww2w County Commissioner.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE Confederate States Court for the District of North Carolina and the District of Pamlico, notice is hereby given to all persons residing in the counties of Carteret, Beaufort, Jones and Onslow, who are indebted to aforesaid enemies, and which has been sequestrated to the use of the Confederate States government to appear at the following times and places for the purpose of paying the interest due on their notes and accounts. As the public enemy has the capitol towns of Carteret and Craven counties, debtors from said counties will appear at Goldsboro' on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of March. Those residing in Jones and Onslow will meet at Trenton the 4th of April and Jacksonville the 6th of April. If the defendants fail to pay their interest at the above mentioned times, the clerk will be ordered to issue execution immediately.
C. S. WOOTEN,
March 23-6t Receiver.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

Winder's Department.

We have great confidence in the patriotism of President Davis and have never for a moment doubted but his whole soul was interested in the cause of the South; and Gen. Winder, who commands the Richmond Department, is doubtless a very good old gentleman, but that there is something rotten in our Capitol, that there are those there in the pay and confidence of the government, who are betraying us and filling their own pockets, we have no kind of doubt. And to confirm us in our opinion we find an article in the *Enquirer* giving the details, on the authority of a returned prisoner, of a dozen or more persons who have escaped from the Confederacy and are now in the North, and who assert that they paid various sums, from $25 to $1000 in gold, to persons in Richmond called "detectives," for passes, and that with the said passes they make their way through the lines to the promised Canaan. The *Enquirer* treats the matter in a'l seriousness, and no doubt has full confidence in the statement.

Now here is food for reflection. These "Detectives" of Gen. Winder's—generally "plugs" from "My Maryland"—harrass every old man who visits Virginia to see a sick son or bring a dead one home, to death for "passes,"—and the poor devil who has not got one is put under arrest,—while at the same time, the same parties, having the confidence and patronage of the authorities, are running Jews and Gentiles, fleeing from conscription, through the lines to the enemy.—Do we all belong to Gen. Winder and his "fancies?" Is this fair land to be governed by such creatures as those that have for two years been the recipients of black mail from the most abandoned among us, who have run away to escape service? We hope not, and we appeal to those in authority for reform; and we would have it commence at Richmond. The "peace disaffection" in Georgia and North Carolina is as nothing to the gigantic corruption and swindling going on under the very shadow of the Capitol and Executive Mansion at Richmond. We have no objection to giving a commission to every man who cast a brick in the streets of Baltimore on the memorable 19th of April, 1861, but we would not peril the cause of the South by placing irresponsible men in responsible positions.

Let the government authorities purify Richmond, and the State authorities will manage all "disaffection" in Georgia, North Carolina and elsewhere; and to commence the reform in the Metropolis, we would have Gen. Winder placed on the retired list and all the *attaches* of his office, from Maryland, put in the field, or sent home. We append the article from the *Enquirer*:

The Underground Railroad Agents—Through Tickets—How to Make the Connection.—We learn, from a gentleman who reached this city on Sunday from Point Lookout, and who, during a long imprisonment in the various parts of the North, has met with many refugees and deserters from Richmond and other cities of the South, and who has had abundant opportunities of hearing their confessions as to the manner of their escape, some interesting particulars about the underground railroad, which indicate something "fetid in Jutland," to say the least. It is, to the uninitiated, a matter for wonder, how so many young, hearty conscripts manage to pass our pickets and escape to Yankeedom. Among a large number of explanatory illustrations, our informant tells us of the following: Two conscripts from Petersburg could not get passes from the Provost Marshall of that place, so one of them, according to his confessions, went to persons whom he called "detectives," in Richmond, and obtained the necessary documents for $500 in bluebacks, or $25 in gold. He considered it a "cheap substitute." Two from Richmond say they "gave the same sort of agents $1,000 each." Another "paid $1,000 for a pass to bring in medicines." The party, one of whom was an ex-quartermaster who went from Petersburg, a short time since, with a sloop load of tobacco, told our informant that, after manipulating detectives and signal men, they passed our pickets "swimmingly" until captured by one of Butler's raiding parties.

These are only a few of numerous accounts these deserters give of the underground railroad. As individual statements, they could not be accepted without much allowance; but coming as they did from various independent sources, where there could be no collusion, and agreeing substantially as to the management of the U. R. R. they point to a source of corruption which certainly deserves investigation by our military authorities. If these deserters can so easily bring their heavy metal to bear on a spot not entirely iron-clad with integrity, according to popular belief, what may not the direct agents of the Yankee Government accomplish with their tremendous financial artillery towards the reduction of the same defences? We throw out the hint.

Our informant obtained his information principally from the following parties, all of whom he encountered in Yankee prisons where they were placed on their arrival and arrest: David and Goodman Davis, of Petersburg, who gave $500 each; Hutzler, Marcus and Samuels, of Richmond, who gave $1,000 each; and Prusky of Georgia; David of South Carolina; Lewis of South Carolina, (Quartermaster formerly of Gadberry's South Carolina regiment.) Stein of Georgia, and Summers of ——, who constituted the party who left Petersburg with a sloop load of tobacco.

Something to Eat.

Persons who have to depend upon purchases made from the City markets for their daily bread, are having a hard time of it just now, and unless relief comes soon many must not only suffer but some will certainly starve. We appeal to the farmers in the country, such of them as have surplus provisions, to bring us something to eat. We will all pay them in such money as we have, and we can do no more.

The country is not exhausted of supplies, entirely, but the prominent announcements of corporations, merchants, shop keepers and others that they would take nothing above 5's after a certain date has caused a panic which has suddenly closed all the smoke houses and corn cribs in the country. The country people say they cannot take it for they cannot buy what they want with it, and so it goes; in the mean time many of us are hungry. Let those who have remember the curse—"He that withholdeth corn," &c.

The New York *Tribune* says that the letter of Franklin Pierce to Jeff Davis, assuring him that blood would flow at the North if the South should secede, has been lithographed and distributed throughout New Hampshire. Gen. Pierce is said to be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.—*Ex. Paper.*

All very pleasant to Jeff and Frank, no doubt, but rather unpleasant to those whose blood must flow.—No one, however humble, could have been worse deceived at the result of secession than these two eminent statesmen. Can they not help stop the flow of blood?

Is it So.—A correspondent writing from Wilkes, informs us that bacon is assessed by the government appraisers at $2,25 per pound, in that county, while in Caldwell, an adjoining county, the assessed value is $1,00 per pound. Why such a difference in adjoining counties?

A Propitious Season.

Never, says an exchange, have our farmers had such a remarkably favorable season for getting ready their corn ground for early planting as they have been blest with since the middle of January. There have not been more than half a dozen days in that time that their ploughs could not run, and we are glad to learn that the opportunity has been fully improved. By the 1st of April, we presume that there will scarcely be an acre unploughed for corn, and that early in that month it will be a busy time planting. The winter, with the exception of a few cold snaps, has been comparatively a mild one. Scarcely any snow has fallen this side of the mountains, and but little rain. In this respect it forms a striking contrast to the winter of 1862-'63, during which there were frequent and heavy snows and a great deal of wet weather. On the 20th of March last there was a fall of snow here to the depth of six or eight inches. Yet strange to say, although there is this contrast between the two winters, a much larger supply of fine ice has been laid up this winter than there was in the last.—It seems as if Providence is smiling upon our land more observably than ever, and if the seasons shall continue through the year to be propitious for farming and gardening operations, our army and people will be in no danger of suffering for want of food. Should no serious disaster befall the crops of corn, potatoes, beans and oats, they will be the heaviest this year that were ever gathered. The crop of corn will be particularly abundant, as the breadth of land appropriated to its culture will be double what it was last year, and the fields and lots will have been much better prepared, in consequence of the exceedingly favorable weather for ploughing in January, February and March. One bountiful crop of grain, vegetables and forage will suffice to carry us through the war, and our army can be fed a great deal cheaper than it now is. Our people, too, could live at less cost and in every respect the country would be vastly better off.

We need not hardly again urge upon the farmers to put every acre of land that they can possibly cultivate in corn, oats, peas, beans and vegetables. Potatoes, Irish and sweet, should be raised on a largely increased scale, and so should every other kind of esculent. The gardens should be filled with the various products which are drawn from them. Not a square foot of ground in them ought to be left unspaded. An immense quantity of vegetables can be raised upon a few acres of good ground, and if every one would make the proper exertion to secure the heaviest yield enough would be produced to serve for two years.

We must not forget the Chinese Sugar Cane. Let us have syrup enough to more than supply the loss of the Louisiana molasses. Even at five dollars a gallon it would pay the producer splendidly.

"A Gigantic Enterprise."

Under this head the Nashville (Yankee) *Union*, contains an editorial announcing the Federal plan for the campaign just ended. It also affords another key to Seymour's invasion of Florida, which was intended to be simultaneous and co-operative with Sherman, Grierson, Logan and Thomas, in "freeing the States of Mississidpi, Georgia and Florida of armed rebels."—Thomas' move was to be independent.

"The campaign," says the *Union*, "is the most stupendous ever conceived by a master military mind since the days of the invention of gunpowder; and its success will vindicate its adoption and place him who planned it in the list of military heroes."

So it appears that none of these movements were feints, but were co-operative and intended by a *coup de main* to "pulverize" the rebellion. The reader is familiar with the disastrous failure of them all. Where now stands the "hero" who planned the "gigantic enterprise?"

How Prisoners are Treated.

Much has been said about the treatment of prisoners, and there are brainless fanatics on both sides who want to hang every person they see, but we have before said, and repeat now, that we have no doubt but that prisoners, on both sides, are, generally, treated as well as circumstances will permit. Such at least is the concurrent testimony of those of our own men who are now returning from the North. Of course there are brutal exceptions, here and at the North; and of course all decent men of both sections deplore it. As a proof of the statements of our returned prisoners, we copy the following from the *Enquirer* of Tuesday:

Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Maryland.—These buildings, at present used as a prison for our officers en route (we hope) from Johnson's Island, Fort Lafayette, &c, are models for the purpose for which they were built. They consist of fifteen wards and an executive building, constituting a circle, and in the centre is a cook-house, chapel, baggage room, reading room and baths. A patient can go from one ward to any of these without being exposed to the rain. The wards have seventy beds each; each bedstead is iron. Over the head of each man are his name, regiment, disease and date of admission; the mattress is about six feet long by two and a half feet wide—one clean sheet, clean pillow slip, a clean shirt, pair drawers and socks are given every Saturday; two blankets and a white spread are also allowed. The ward is kept scrupulously clean. There are plenty of windows and two stoves in each ward. In the ante-room is the ward kitchen, whence the food is distributed to the invalid too sick to go to the "feed-room." While our informant was there the rations were sufficient, though not always the most inviting. As a prisoner, one had no right to complain of them.

Palmerston Divorce Case.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

The Palmerston Divorce Case has received its *quietus*, the plaintiff having withdrawn from the further prosecution of his suit, and in such a manner that Lord Palmerston is technically relieved from all responsibility. The affair has been a curious one. The plaintiff alleges that he has been "settled with," but avers that no compromise has been made with Lord Palmerston, and that although he has been induced to abandon the prosecution, from motives satisfactory to himself, he could and should have proved all his allegations if he had gone on. Of course the natural inference is that somebody has paid his costs and given him a satisfactory compensation for his injured honor, and, although the complaisant judge declared that Lord Palmerston left the court without an imputation upon his character, there are very few people in London who do not believe that the lordship's money has been the means of his escape from at least a very unpleasant campaign in Court.

A Difference.—The hotels in Montgomery charge $30 a day for board, while the Battle House, Mobile, only charges $15. And this difference exists in face of the fact that provisions are higher in Mobile than in Montgomery.

The Way rent Work.—The new bridge across the Holston, at Knoxville, has been finished. It is near one thousand feet in length, and was built in five weeks by the Yankees.

A man was recently arrested in Louisville for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURG.

At the request of a Committee appointed by a meeting composed of delegates from the different regiments of Pettigrew's Brigade, Capt. L. G. Young, A. D. C. to the lamented Pettigrew, was requested to write out for publication a plain statement of facts as to the part borne by the Brigade in the bloody engagements at Gettysburg.—Capt. Young complied and we present his letter below:

On the Rapidan, Feb. 10, 1864.

Major W. J. Baker:

My Dear Sir—Regretting my delay in replying to your letter, I cheerfully comply with the request of the "Officers and men of the Brigade" to furnish an account of the part taken by the lamented General Pettigrew and his Brigade in the battles of Gettysburg. To make the account intelligible I will have frequently to refer to general incidents connected with occurrences of the three days' fight.

The arrival of the advance of Meade's army at Gettysburg having been reported, Heth's Division was sent from the vicinity of Cashtown to reconnoitre his position. On approaching the town the enemy was found strongly posted on the hills in front. The leading brigades, Archer's and Davis', were immediately advanced; and, after a short, but hot engagement, in which these two brigades suffered severely, a new disposition for attack was made in the following manner: On the right of the road, a line of battle was formed of the brigades of Brockenbrough, Pettigrew and Archer, while Davis' brigade was to operate on the left. At this time, two divisions of Ewell's corps arrived by a road from the left; and it seems to have been determined that they should engage the enemy and cause him to change front, when we would be advanced to take him in the flank. This plan was only partially successful, for the number of the enemy enabled him to oppose Ewell's division and Davis' brigade with a strong force, and to retain, at the same time, his front to us. Ordered to attack, Pettigrew's brigade, numbering about 3,000, advanced in perfect alignment over an open field, and found the enemy strongly posted, in three lines, on the crest and slopes of a hill, partly wooded and partly covered with growing wheat, which served to conceal the infantry from distant view. As soon as our forward movement was commenced, the enemy opened upon our line a very severe fire from several batteries, but it continued a steady advance, until in close range, it delivered a deadly fire. The three lines were soon driven into one, but this made a most obstinate resistance, and the fight was carried on at forty to twenty yards interval.—Opposite to our left wing, composed of the 26th and 11th regiments N. C. Troops, the Federal forces fought desperately, inflicting so heavy a loss that too few were left for a successful bayonet charge; but our men pressed on persistently, until the enemy was driven back to his intrenchments, just outside of the town, and from which he was as quickly driven by Pender's fine division. No troops could have fought better than did Pettigrew's brigade on this day, and I will testify, on the experience of many hard fought battles, that I never saw any fight so well. Its conduct was the admiration of all who witnessed the engagement; and it was the generally expressed opinion that no brigade had done more effective service, or won greater fame for itself, than this had. The prisoners themselves testified that they, native to the soil upon which they were fighting, had fought with unusual determination, but there was no withstanding such an attack. The brigade was more hotly engaged than any that participated in the first, and more of the enemy were killed and wounded in front of it than on any other part of the field. Such marked achievements could, of course, be accomplished only at great sacrifice, and the loss in killed and wounded amounted to from 1,000 to 1,100, including a number of our best and bravest officers. The 26th regiment alone lost 549 out of about 860 men, and the 11th regiment about 250 out of 550. The five field officers present with these two regiments were killed or wounded. In the midst of the engagement, Major General Heth having been wounded, General Pettigrew was called to the command of the division, and Col. Marshall, of the 52d regiment, to that of the brigade.

On the 2d of July the division rested until the afternoon, when it was ordered to the support of Anderson's. The order was promptly obeyed, but we arrived too late.

On the morning of the 3d of July General Pettigrew, commanding Heth's division, was instructed to report to General Longstreet, who directed him to form in rear of Pickett's division, and support his advance upon Cemetery Hill, which would be commenced as soon as the fire from our artillery should have driven the enemy from his guns and prepared the way for attack, and I presume that it was in consequence of this having been the first plan settled on that the erroneous report was circulated that Heth's Division was assigned the duty of supporting that of Pickett. But the order referred to was countermanded almost as soon as given, and Gen. Pettigrew was instructed to advance upon the same line with Pickett, a portion of Pender's Division acting as supports. In the assignment of the Division, Pettigrew's Brigade, under Col. Marshall, was second from the right, and it, with Archer's, advanced promptly and in good order in continuation of Pickett's line. The distance over which we had to advance may be estimated, when I state that the fuses for the shell used by the artillery stationed immediately in our front were cut for one and a quarter miles. The ground over which we had to pass was perfectly open and numerous fences, some parallel and others oblique to our line of battle, were formidable impediments in our way. The position of the enemy was all he could desire. From the crest upon which he was entrenched, the hill sloped gradually, forming a natural glacis, and the configuration of the ground was such, that when the left of our line approached his works, it must come within the arc of a circle, from which a direct, oblique and enfilade fire could be and was concentrated upon it. Under this fire from artillery and musketry the brigade on our left, reduced almost to a line of skirmishers, gave way. Pettigrew's and Archer's brigades advanced a little further, and in perfect continuation of Pickett's line, which arrived at the works before we did only because they jutted out in his front, and because his had to move over a considerably shorter distance. The right of the line formed by Archer's and Pettigrew's brigades rested on the works, while the left was, of course, further removed, say 40 or 60 yards. Subjected to a fire even more fatal than that which had driven back the brigade on our left, and the men listening in vain for the cheering command of officers, who had, alas! fallen, our brigade gave way likewise, and, simultaneously, with it, the whole line.

The supports, under Maj. Gen. Trimble, did not reach as far as we had. This repulse, to judge from results, was fatal to our campaign in Pennsylvania, and the troops engaged in the charge of the 3d July are blamable for having retired without orders; but you will perceive that they had to pass through a most trying ordeal, and it must remain always a sealed question, whether or not Cemetery Hill could have been taken with the forces engaged.

In this battle, Pettigrew's brigade, notwithstanding the disadvantages of impaired organization, caused by its heavy losses, especially of officers, did as well as the best and that no troops struggled more fiercely to gain victory, let its fearful losses attest. On the morning of the 1st of July it numbered 2,800 to 3,000, on the 4th 835.

All the field officers, save one, who was captured, were killed or wounded; and the brigade was commanded by Maj. Jones, of the 26th regiment N. C. Troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the 1st, and knocked down and stunned in the third day's fight. General Pettigrew was painfully and severely wounded; two of his staff were killed, and Lieut. W. H. Robertson still suffers from a wound which deprives the brigade of his valuable services. On the 1st July, Capt. Tuttle, of the 26th regiment, led into action two Lieutenants and 84 men; all of the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. On the same day Co. C, of the 11th regiment lost two officers killed and 34 out of 38 men killed or wounded. Capt. Bird, with 4 remaining, participated in the fight of the 3d. One of these, the flag bearer, was shot, and the Captain brought out the flag himself. Well does he deserve his promotion. These I give as examples to show how presistently the men fought. The losses in the several other companies were nearly as great as these; but to name them or give a list of casualties, would be to lengthen out my account beyond your design. The official reports are doubtless recorded; and the roll of honor enlarged to receive the names of the many good and brave your brigade has contributed, will, when the history of the war is written, embellish its pages with brilliant examples of noble sacrifices and heroic deeds.

In the engagement of the 1st July we lost no prisoners. After the repulse of the 3d July, the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers and captured some of the brigade, but to the majority of these no blame is to be attached. Lieut. Col. John K. Graves, of the 47th regiment, whose courage has frequently elicited comment and praise, would not permit those of his regiment in his hearing, some 150 men, to retire, telling them to await the arrival of the supports, with which they would advance—they were then within forty yards of the stone fence—but the supports never reached this point, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and his men were taken prisoners. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from a passing tribute to a few of the noble dead.

Col. Henry K. Burgwin was killed on the 1st July, and beneath a stately walnut, in the hostile soil of Pennsylvania, side by side with those of his gallant comrades, Captains W. W. McCreery, W. Wilson and C. T. Iredell, is interred all that remains of his youthful and comely form. Only twenty-two years of age, he commanded a regiment which frequently had one thousand men for duty. Appreciating the responsibility which attaches to so grave a charge, he exerted every faculty of his well balanced mind to effect efficiency in his command, and the well being of his men was his constant care. So well has he succeed as a commander, that his regiment did its whole duty; and his influence is still felt by his men, in whose hearts he will always live. Of more than ordinary attainments, he emulated to acquire the highest place, and by constant study, sought to prepare himself for future usefulness. Alas! the reaper, death, cut down the fair plant of promise, and as he lay stricken in the midst of nearly 500 of his men who had fallen with him, the shouts of victory echoed in his ear, I could not but think that it was easy and pleasant to die.

Col. James K. Marshall, of the 52d regiment, was killed in the charge upon Cemetery Hill. Prepared by a thorough military education for the sphere to which he was called, he possessed, in no ordinary degree, the qualities which make the distinguished soldier. To a remarkable aptitude for military matters was added the faculty to discipline, and yet command the affection of officers and men. Modest in his demeanor, he nevertheless valued aright the power of earnest endeavor and unflinching determination, and no danger or difficulty seemed to him too formidable, and he mastered circumstances which seemed impossible. His repulse of the enemy's land and naval force on the Blackwater, is the first which records the victory of riflemen over gunboats. In the battles of Gettysburg he manifested skill and dashing bravery.—Great is the country's loss when such are taken from it.

Captain N. C. Hughes, A. A. General, was a favorite in the brigade, because of his efficiency as an officer, and his acceptable deportment, which was alike firm and considerate to officers and men. His conduct in the battles of Gettysburg, as in all battles in which he participated was, conspicuous for coolness and courage. He died at Martinsburg on the 15th of July from the wounds he had received.

Captain W. W. McCreery, acting Brigade Inspector, was naturally brave; and he participated in the battle of 1st July as though danger was an enjoyment. Intelligent and well informed as an officer, a graduate of West Point, his promotion would doubtless have been speedy, had he lived; but his fate was to add one to the list of gallant dead. Seeing that the flag of the 26th regiment, which had severally been borne by twelve brave men, had fallen, he hastened to the front, advanced with it, and was almost instantly killed.

The battles of the war can furnish no more marked example of high spirit and true earnestness, coupled with forgetfulness of self, than does that of Lieutenant H. C. Lucas, Adjutant 11th Regiment N. C. T. Lying on the field, unable to move in consequence of his death wounds, he seemed to forget his sufferings and danger; and there are some of us who will never forget the cheering accents of his voice, as he encouraged all who passed him to press on to victory. He died at Martinsburg from the effect of his wounds. This sketch may seem imperfect without a further reference to the commander of the brigage, whose part in the campaign has been thus far traced; therefore, approaching with reverence a subject so far above my power, I mingle my reflections with those, I know, in eloquent feeling are constantly revolved in the hearts and memories of even the humblest in the brigade.

To the biographer and historian we leave the story of his life, replete from earliest childhood with all the endowments which characterize the good and great; and it will gratify you to know that this pleasing task has been entrusted to one able to do justice to a subject so illustrious. We will remember our commander as one whose simple earnestness, zealous attention to duty, and abilities far beyond those commonly allotted to men, commanded the affections, respect and confidence of all who knew him. With a mind capable of grasping every branch of knowledge, and with the eye of a statesman foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himself, by a thorough military education, for the struggle in which we are now engaged. As practical as he was learned, he was an officer in whose skill all confided; and often has the cheering influence of his presence been manifest upon his troops, when in danger they saw their General ride to the front. Pure, generous and noble, he was loved with an enthusiasm which enabled him to discipline through the affections, and it is remarkable, that with very little punishment good order prevailed in the highest degree throughout the command. In all the varied paths of life he trod, he attained eminence. When just entering life, he was known as one of the best scholars in the country. Later, the favorite and trusted pupil in science of Maury; and later still, even at his early age, the acknowledged composer at the bar of his distinguished relative, Mr. James L. Pettigrew, the greatest jurist of his age in America. But great as was his intellectual strength, approaching nearer the attributes of genius than any it has been my fortune to meet, above it shone his pure and high character, his unselfish disposition, his earnest and fearless love of truth and justice.

As a soldier, it is useless to speak to you; you saw him manifest at Gettysburg and elsewhere all the qualities of the great commander; you know how frequently his promotion was urged by those under whom he served. You know his close attention to duty, his indefatigable and untiring energy, his noble forgetfulness of self, and entire devotion to the cause for which we are battling. It was a singular tribute to his worth, that though under the command of General Lee for less than three months, in his preliminary report of last summer's campaign, this great commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, "an army which treads with no unequal step the road by which our fathers marched through suffering, privation and blood to independence," should have selected him, with North Carolina's other noble son, Pender, from the number of gallant officers and men who had given up their lives a willing sacrifice in our cause, for special mention.

In the death of Brigadier General J. Johnston Pettigru, the two Carolinas, the one his native and the other his adopted home, mourn the loss of one destined to add lustre to their history, and to rank with their bravest and best. Had he lived to occupy his proper sphere, the country at large, the halls of Congress, would have known him as one of its most gifted and trusted leaders. A brighter record yet remains. An earnest student of the Scriptures, he received with childlike faith its holy teachings; and a "man of prayer," he had sought to prepare himself for the reception of the only true glory. Of noble aspirations, he would doubtless have lived to devote his genius and his acquirements to the cause of his country; but called upon to give up his life, he yielded without a murmur, and at Bunker Hill, Virginia, on the 17th July, 1863, he died of the wound received on the 14th at Falling Water.

The testimony of the Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, with regard to his last hours, is this: "In a ministry of nearly thirty years, I have never witnessed a more sublime example of Christian resignation and hope in death." Who can dobut that he has exchanged the crown of laurels for the crown of glory.

Hoping, my dear Major, that the simple narration of facts here given will answer the requirements of those who requested it, and appreciating the kind feelings manifested towards me by the officers and men of this brigade,

I am, with regard and esteem for them and you,

Yours faithfully,

Louis G. Young.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.]

GOV. VANCE AND GOV. BROWN.

The following beautiful passage occurs in the late speech of Gov. Vance:

"Now what is it you desire of above all other present earthly good? (Voices—"peace," "peace," "we all want peace.") I know you do. Everybody wants peace. Peace, blessed peace! Why, the man who does not desire peace is not worthy of existence. Peace! It is one of the highest abd holiest attributes of deity, so much so that our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, was called the Prince of Peace. The great Apostle Paul said of the highest character of peace, the peace of God, that "it passeth all understanding."

Of late days, the public expression of a desire for peace is considered traitorous—it is looked upon as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. You will find those who will tell you that it is humiliating to acknowledge to the enemy that we desire peace. What would you think of a little boy who having had his marbles stolen from him by his companion, and after having tried his best to whip them out of him, finds it "no go," and, though he only wanted his marbles, refuses to repeat a demand for them, considering it beneath him to do so? Well now that is exactly our case. Is it humiliating to ask of the enemy to let us alone—that we do not desire to conquer him—that we merely wish to be permitted to govern ourselves in our own way? Can we not do this much for the sake of the many bleeding, torn and wounded hearts that have been widowed by this madly wicked and heathenishly savage war?

But they will tell you that offers of peace have already been made to the enemy which have been indignantly rejected; they will tell you that not only have they been rejected, but, that an attempt has been made by the government to end this war—that the Vice-President, A. H. Stephens, was delegated to go North with power to make a formal offer of peace to the enemy. This statement must be taken with many grains of allowance. We happen to recollect distinctly that at the time of the attempt to send Mr. Stephens to treat with the United States, the proposition as published to the world, was not to make peace, but to carry on the war upon more liberal principles. There is a vast difference between a proposition to end the war, and one to carry it on upon more christian and civilized principles.

But two objections that the enemy would not listen to any honorable terms of adjustment will not hold good. Suppose a sinner on his death-bed were to tell the attending clergyman that it was no use for him to pray—he would not be heard, God would not listen to his petition—would he not tell him that that was no excuse—it was his duty to try and keep trying. So with us, we are justified in the eyes of God in what we do, we resist tyranny and oppression—but we are not justified if we make no effort.

For peace we are culpable when we neglect any one means by which to obtain it. While we continue this war, we should use every effort—exercise every agency—employ every means to settle it; else we are guilty of blood in common with the enemy—the blood of many an innocent man who has fallen, a victim in this war, to the passions and pride of those who have to answer for its inauguration.

Gov. Vance in his late speech at Wilkesboro' said:

"If you think, fellow-citizens, as a great many of you do, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare, to obtain the peace which you desire, why, there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. I have been in favor of them myself, and from time to time have so advised the President. If you think our government should tender the olive branch of peace and let no occasion pass, why, fellow-citizens, as a matter of course, let it be done."

That is exactly what we think. There can be no harm in the world, in making an effort for peace; and untold blessings may be the result of this trial.

Gov. Brown's idea is a most excellent one. We would not have our government make the effort with the enemy, while they are flushed with victory—that would be debasing—we would approach them in the midst of our own success and their defeat—we would call upon them then, in the name of humanity and christianity to end this aggressive war—to return to their homes and abandon their thrice futile efforts at subjugation. This we would do, and if this be treason then we are a traitor.

But is there any advantage to be gained by tendering an offer of peace to the enemy?

We answer that there undoubtedly is. There is now at the North a large party of unconditional peace men, of which Wood of New York is the recognized leader, a gain of fifteen votes to this party in Congress, will give a majority in favor of peace. This gain can be made if our people will encourage these men—give them something substantial upon which to work upon the northern people, and our word for it, the next United States Congress, will have a majority in favor of peace and for granting us our separate independence.

While we favor this policy upon the part of our Government, believing that it is the only way in which peace can be restored and the surest way of securing our independence, yet, we would not relax an effort—let us prepare to meet the enemy with any force necessary to repeal his further advance—let us fight fiercely, savagely and continually,—let us approach them with the sword red with the blood of their slain in one hand and a tender of peace in the other. While we smite them from Virginia to Texas, let us remonstrate with them upon the enormity of the guilt, in forcing us to slay them, and on the other hand, of being ourselves slain to appease their wicked wrath, which has been proven to be now, and will continue to be, impotent to accomplish our subjugation.

The position of Georgia and North Carolina, the right and left hand pillars of the entire Confederate fabric—States that have done so much, lost so much, suffered so much, and are willing to do or die for the cause of the South, is certainly of sufficient importance to the government to impel it to adopt a course approximating to their views upon this great question.

Our "Foreign Relations."

The Confederate government has now only to shut up the Department of State to close out its business in the way of "foreign relations." The following is the preface which the *Enquirer* gives to a Paris letter, of two columns, which abounds in egotism and fulsome praise of one Edwin DeLeon, a man who did all he could to bring on the war and who has been equally zealous to keep it going. Under the head of "Confederate Diplomacy in Europe," the *Enquirer* says:

"The diplomacy employed by the Confederate government in Europe has accomplished such insignificant results, that it is difficult to believe the same head has managed our foreign affairs that has directed our military campaigns. The one has been replete with disappointments, failures, contumelies, slights and national insult; the other has been illustrated by success, brilliant victories and national glory. When the history of this diplomacy comes to be written, these different results will be fully explained.

Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mason were the three gentlemen first selected to present our claims for recognition. Their appointment was one of those pardonable errors which our people may well overlook. We were all vain enough to think that our Confederate cotton was sufficiently potent to welcome us to the family of nations as soon as we announced our readiness. That delusion soon passed away, and those gentlemen became convinced that their mission was useless. Another effort was made with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, to whom Mr. Lamar was subsequently added. The history of Mr. Mason's sojourn in England is too well understood to require comment from us. After a year of official neglect he has withdrawn, and Mr. Lamar has returned, leaving Mr. Slidell as our sole accredited representative in Europe. Mr. Edward De Leon was sent to France as a "confidential agent," but he, too, has been recalled.

From the inception of the struggle, the writer of that letter has been one of the most earnest and energetic workers for Southern independence, and last fall made a tour through the South studying her institutions, visiting her armies and observing her people. The result of this visit was a strong, terse pamphlet, inscribed to the Emperor, which has made quite a stir in Europe as a plain and unvarnished statement of facts, of which, indeed, Europe has hitherto been wofully in need.

As he is a keen-sighted watcher on the spot, and one deeply interested in the success of our cause, his opinion is worthy of consideration and his letter will repay attentive perusal.

His deliberately expressed opinion, that the foreign credits of a country teeming with resources have been grossly mismanaged, we will not now discuss. But it is gratifying to feel that a clear-headed Frenchman states, as a result, what this journal has been for many months diligently hammering into the heads of people at home, as a prophecy.

We have long and persistently declared that all left-handed diplomacy should cease. We hailed the withdrawal of Mr. Mason as the dawning of a less undignified day in our Department of State. But we found too late it was only another bid for foreign help—only one more delicate tap at the back door of French intervention.—We do not criticise the withdrawal of Mr. De Leon, even if he has been a "good and faithful servant;" and, from his past course, we feel assured our correspondent has not too strongly noted his labors in the delicate sphere where he was early placed by the Department of State. Whether or not the people of Europe are to have clear and reliable statements of truth—of our reverses, and, still more, of our victories—is a question of policy the Department of State alone need consider. Whether we shall longer beg for the aid and countenance that have been so long, so ungraciously withheld, is a question of honor for the people to decide.

For ourselves, we adhere to our repeatedly expressed opinion that the shutting up of the Department of State, the recall of Mr. Slidell, and the reliance on our own right arm in the Spring campaign, would be the most practical mode of obtaining recognition. We are glad that no son of Virginia is longer waiting upon Lord Russell, dining with disappointed face on the "cold shoulder" of official neglect. The Confederacy has no use for Mr. Slidell; its finances will not be benefitted by his manipulation; his recall would rather advance than retard our negotiation. Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnston are our most efficient Commissioners. Their victories will bring what Mr. Slidell will never negotiate. He is worse than useless; he is injurious to our prospects. His reputation for "financial schemes" has followed him to Europe, where he is now regarded as one of the "family" of speculators who are now ruining our "foreign loan and cotton bonds." Bring him home speedily.

An English Opinion of Gen. Hood.—The following handsome tribute to Gen. Hood we clip from the London *Times'* Richmond correspondence, found in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"The sight this day in the streets of Richmond of Gen. Hood's tall and stately form, seen for the first time on horseback since he lost his leg at Chickamauga, has occasioned general gratification. There are few officers dearer to the people of Secessia than Gen. Hood. Modest as a child, fearless as his intimate friend, Gen. Longstreet, unselfish and unsullied as a Bayard, he has already given his right leg and four inches of the bone of his left arm to the cause which is so dear to his heart.—And again in a few weeks he will be found foremost among the foremost, offering up perhaps another limb, perhaps life itself, on that altar for which no sacrifice is too costly. A singular commentary upon the old text that necessity is the mother of invention,' may be observed in the artificial leg which supplies Gen. Hood's lost limb: When this war commenced, there was throughout the length and breadth of the South no artificer cunning in the construction of artificial limbs, but such was the demand occasioned by the fierce battles of the bloodiest war of the century, that Richmond is now teeming with every variety of wooden leg and crutch, and there has arisen in Charlottesville (a little town in the interior of Virginia) an artist who has attained no inconsiderable skill in matching up and supplementing lost arms and legs, and enabling the maimed again to take the field. Is the people to be subjugated by the sweepings of Germany and Ireland—a people whose sons are not satisfied with giving an arm or leg to their country, but desire, again and again, on carrying their mutilated forms into the deadliest hail of the battle front, and whose appetite for danger and suffering does but increase with the urgency of their country's need?"